The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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Items.

Chinamen are slaughtered by the wholesale over on the Central Pacific, if the following, from the Elko *Independent* of the 21st, is true: Sheriff Fitch received a telegram last night, advising him that eighteen persons had been arrested at Tonado and would be down on the night train in charge of Deputy Sheriff Shelton. These parties are those who killed and scalped six or seven Chinamen at that place a few days since.

Edward Halpin, an elderly man from Black Rock, fell over an embankment at Niagara Falls, near the Table Rock, a distance of 180 feet, Friday evening. He was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a dreadful manner.

The Pacific mail steamers take $1,000,000 worth of silver per month direct from California to China where it is made up into ornaments.

Fifteen hundred buildings are in course of erection in Chicago, at a cost of $10,000,000, and it is proposed to build a magnificent Stock Exchange, to cost $800,000.

A farmer near Griffin, Ga., has just thrashed fifty-eight bushels to the acre out of his wheat crop.

A 20 inch gun, weighing 57 tons, to throw a 1,100 pound shot, has been sent to Fortress Monroe from the Pittsburg, Pa. foundry.

Florida has an immense amount of land adapted to the culture of coffee.

L. J. Thompson, near Hillsdale, Michigan, has sheared 1000 pounds of wool from 100 sheep. From five rams he sheared 88½ pounds.

STAGGERS AMONG HOGS.—Take one teaspoonful of sweet oil (or any good oil) and half the quantity of spirits of turpentine. Mix and shake the oil and turpentine well together; then lay the hog down with the effected ear up and pour this mixture into his ear holding him in that situation a moment or two, until it gets well into the head. No further attention is necessary.

A devil fish has been caught at New Orleans. His chief characteristics are a length of twelve feet and a breadth of fourteen feet, and a mouth two feet wide.

Two gentlemen left Selma, Alabama, a few days since for San Francisco for a shipment of Chinese. They had orders for 500 laborers.

A young lady studying French and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told some one in a letter, that we had a great deal of "belle-weather" lately.

The mail carrier and escort of three soldiers were killed by Indians between La Pas and Prescott, Arizona, on the 17th. The Arizona papers appeal for more troops.

To lay off a square acre of land—measure 208 feet, 8¾ inches for each side of your square, and it will contain just an acre.

A German shoemaker who had undertaken to make a pair of boots for a gentlemen of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, replied, when asked for the article: "Der boots is not quite done, but der beel ish made out."

A little girl named Katie Pitt has received a premium in Platte county, Mo., for committing to memory thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven verses of the Bible.

Chicago gambling houses clear three millions annually on faro alone. There are forty establishments.

Sacramento has doubled in population since 1865; it now contains 22,000 people. A system of levees has been completed, protecting it against future damage by floods; their aggregate length is twelve miles, and they cost over $1,000,000.

Pine apples are being cultivated in the Peninsula of Florida with great success. They are larger than those grown in the West Indies, and fully equal to them in sweetness and flavor.

POETRY.

The Dutchman's Hen.

A Funny Story with a Serious Moral

Once with an honest Dutchman walking,
About his troubles he was talking—
The most of which seemed to arise
From friends and wife's perversities.
When he took breath, his pipe to fill,
I ventured to suggest that will
Was oft the cause of human ill;
That life was full of self-denials,
And every man had his own trials.
"Tis not the will," he quick replied,
"But it's the won't, by which I'm tried.
When people will, I'm always glad;
'Tis only when they won't, I'm mad!
Contrary folks, like mine old hen,
Who laid a dozen eggs, and then,
Instead of sitting down to hatch,
Runs off into mine garden patch!
I goes and catches her, and brings her,
And back into her nest I flings her;
And then I snaps her on the head,
And tell her, 'Sit there you old jade!'
But sit she won't, for all I say,
She's up again and runs away.
Then I was mad, as mad as fire,
But once again I thought I'd try her:
So after her I soon makes chase,
And brings her back to the old place,
And then I snaps her a great deal,
And does my best to make her feel
That she must do as she was bid;
But not a bit of it she did;
She was the most contrary bird
Of which I ever saw or heard.
Before I'd turned my back again,
Was running off that plaguey hen;
Thinks I, I'm now a used up man,
I must adopt some other plan.
I'll fix her now for if I don't,
My will is conquered by her won't!
So then I goes and gets some blocks,
And with them makes a little box;
And takes some straw the very best,
And makes the nicest kind of nest;
Then in the nest the eggs I place;
And feel a smile upon my face
As I thinks now at last I've got her;
For to this little box I did
Consider I must have a lid,
So that she couldn't get away;
But in it till she hatched must stay;
And then again once more I chased her,
And catched, and in the box I placed her;
Again I snaps her on the head,
Until I fear she might be dead;
And then when I had made her sit down,
Immediately I claps the lid on;
And now, thinks I, I've got her fast,
She'll have to do her work at last;
No longer shall I stand the brunt
Of this old hen's confounded won't!
So I goes in and tells mine folks,
And then I takes my pipe and smokes,
And walks about and feels so good
That 'would'nt' yields at length to 'would.'
And now so oft I'd snapped the hen,
I takes some 'schnapps' myself, and then
I thought I'd see how the old critter
Was getting on where I had set her;
The lid the box so nicely fits on
I gently raised—[illegible] and blitzen!
(Give me more schnapps—and fill the cup!)
There she was sitting—standing up!

—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

A HEROIC GIRL.

On the border of Green Lake, in Minnesota, there lived a sturdy, white-haired frontiers-man, named Walter Brown. He was one of those adventurous spirits ever to be found in the van of advancing civilization, always courting the free, wild air of the prairie, and rejoicing in the profound depths of uninhabited forests.

But the country became more and more thickly settled, and Walter Brown became uneasy. His wife had borne him a daughter, the third or fourth year of their residence at the head waters of the St. Croix, whom he called Leonora. She was a good girl, and the idol of her father. He purchased a rifle for her, when she was but twelve years old, and took the utmost pains in teaching her the use of it. She was brave and steady of nerve, and soon acquired wonderful skill as a shot, and the number of prairie chickens, partridges, wild water fowls, and other small game she managed to shoot every day was really large. Occasionally she would shoot a deer, and one eventful morning by a lucky shot into the brain through the eye, she killed a bear.

When she came home with the news, her father could hardly credit her. But knowing her perfectly truthful nature, he danced about the room for joy, and seizing the sturdy little maid, he mounted her upon his shoulders, and insisted upon carrying her all the way to where the body of the dead bruin lay.

Thicker and thicker flowed the tide of emigration into Minnesota and Wisconsin, following the navigable rivers as a matter of course, and more and more uneasy and "crowded" felt Walter Brown. At length his wife died. Leonora was then sixteen and engaged to be married to a handsome young trapper by the name of Watson, who had joined her father in business.

The death of her mother had made it necessary to postpone the wedding, and in the interim old Walter decided to move into northwestern Minnesota. Neighbors were getting too near, and hunting and trapping were bad. As the young man had proved and pre-empted a quarter section of land near Taylor's Falls, and did not wish either to abandon or sell it just then, persuading Leonora to promise to write to him, he bade her an affectionate good-bye.

Brown lived in Minnesota for three or four years in peace and quiet, finding good trapping and hunting grounds, when all at once young Watson arrived and renewed the proposition of marriage with Leonora. The old man had about determined to move no more, and had accordingly located and pre-empted several thousand acres of land about him, and learning from Watson that he had money enough to do likewise, proposed that he should go down to St. Paul and buy land warrants with his money, and take up all the land he could "swing." He might then marry Leonora, and they two would go to work, and after building plenty of stables, etc., would get a good stock of cattle and sheep, and try and lead a pastoral life for the rest of their days.

To this proposition the young man heartily assented, and after returning from St. Paul, went bravely to work in the woods, felling trees for building purposes. It was first agreed that they should build a new hewed log house for the united family, as Watson had got up a small single room cabin. Then the wedding was to take place, and the two men should again resume their work.

While thus busily engaged the Sioux war broke out. It was the habit of Leonora to take her rifle out every morning and shoot prairie chickens for the table while her father and lover were hard at work on the new house. Watson had brought her as a present from St. Paul, a light and handsome revolving rifle of which she was immensely fond, and with which she became so expert that she could shoot a duck or prairie chicken on the wing with almost absolute certainty.

One morning as she was strolling around the lake, rifle in hand, she noticed three canoe loads of Indians paddling carefully along the opposite side of the water, steadily and stealthily approaching the spot where her father and lover were at work. She did not immediately apprehend any tragedy, but in some unaccountable way she felt impelled to remain and watch their motions. She therefore concealed herself behind the top of a fallen tree, and observed their movements, which grew more and more suspicious.

There were two Indians in each canoe, and after pulling steadily to a point where a thick over hanging birch tree afforded concealment for their canoes, they disembarked, and crept carefully and noiselessly along until they were within a few feet of where the unsuspecting men were chopping. Suddenly, with a yell that made the forest ring, and which echoed and re-echoed across the broad still lake, they sprang upon their victims and bore them to the earth.

Leonora trembled with excitement and apprehension, expecting nothing less than to witness the horrible butchery of her father and lover at once. But this did not seem to be the purpose of the Indians, for, tying the arms of their captives behind them, they took to the canoes, where taking the young man into one and the old man into another, they shoved boldly out into the lake and paddled rapidly down to where the horse stood. Leonora divining their intent instantly.

"Ha!" she said to herself, "they design capturing me too. They deem that an easy job, perhaps!" and her eyes flashed and her cheek flushed with anger. "See, there is a fourth canoe, which they no doubt suppose will carry me. This villainous work has been well calculated, but, ha! you bad savages, you have mistaken your girl this time. Leonora Brown has been taught more things than to cook venison steak. Oh, dear, dear father, your Leonora will soon show you how bravely she can succor you, and how your instructing her the use of this rifle has saved you this day. And you too, darling Henry Watson, have won longer lease of your precious life by presenting me with this splendid revolving rifle. Six bullets for six ruffians! Miss one of them! ah! if I should—there is my knife. No, Leonora, you must not miss one of them."

The girl now crept steadily through the underbrush up the bank to the prairie above. She knew that to reach the house the Indians would have to cross a broad flat field, where there was no shelter for their persons. She did not think they would hesitate to do this, because having taken the two men they would hardly expect any resistance from a single girl.

About thirty rods to the right stood a cattle yard erected by her father, and in the corner of the fence stood an immense elm tree. Inside of this yard climbed Leonora, and behind the big elm tree she concealed herself.

A few minutes more proved she was right in her conjecture. The Indians, after having tied stout raw hide thongs around the feet of their prisoners, laid them down in the bottom of their canoes, and strode gaily and laughingly along towards the house, without any attempt at concealment.

Leonora's heart grew hard as stone, and her nerves, which fluttered a little before, now grew as firm as steel. She had put fresh waterproof caps upon each nipple of her rifle, and putting the barrel on the rail of the fence, drew a sharp bead upon the foremost Indian; but as her finger curved to press the trigger, she heard what actually seemed to be a voice, whisper,—

"Not yet, Leonora!"

She paused, and then, as if by inspiration, the thought flashed through her mind—

"Wait until they get nearer the house, and then shoot the hindmost one first."

She obeyed the impression and let them come on a few rods further. Suddenly the thought came again—

"Now's your time."

Clapping her face to the rifle breech, she trained the death dealing tube steadily at the rearmost Indian for an instant and fired.

The bullet proved true to its mark, and the barly Indian merely threw up his arms and fell dead, the rifle ball having gone directly through his heart.

A clap of thunder from a clear sky could not have so utterly astonished those remaining Indians. Wildly they looked in every direction to see whence came the fatal shot. In the next instant, bang! went Leonora's rifle again, and another of their number dropped dead.

But they saw the smoke of the last shot and got a glimpse of the shooter. At once they comprehended their peril. They could not hide, and their only show was in running to the tree and tomahawking their presumptuous foe on the spot. Instantly sounding the war-whoop, they bounded forward, but with the notes half uttered another of their number leaped into the air and fell back to rise no more. Leonora had fired again.

The remaining three rushed on, but again the brave girl's rifle rang like the knell of doom, and a fourth savage fell to the ground.

The terror of the remaining two was now fearful to behold; they stopped short in their onward career, and uttering the most fearful screams, discharged their rifles at the tree in the wildest and most unavailing manner. But again the relentless rifle blazed, and one of the remaining two sank to the ground as the bullet went crashing through his brain.

Immediately the one left threw down his rifle and cried out,—

"No shoot me! No shoot me! Me give up."

Leonora had drawn a bead on him, but now he seemed so perfectly in her power, that she lowered her rifle, and stepping from behind the tree, climbed the fence briskly and commenced approaching the savage.

The surprise and indignation of the Indian at the sight of the girl was intense, and forgetting his supplicating cry, he put his hand behind him and drew forth his tomahawk to throw at her.

Leonora's eye was as sharp as an eagle's. She saw the treacherous move, and just as the bright blade of the hatchet gleamed for the throw, she raised her rifle and shot the faithless scoundrel dead in his tracks.

With the speed of a deer she now bounded forward to the lake.

Henry Watson shouted—

"Glory hallelujah! I knew it was Leonora."

And the father cried for joy, as her little form appeared on the bluff, rifle in hand.

Quickly she descended to the canoes, and unbound the two men, who embraced her and cried over her in the most extravagant manner.

But they felt they had no time to lose, and hastily gearing up their teams, and loading up their valuables, they set out for Minneapolis, where they arrived safely, and where Leonora and Henry were immediately married.

Old Walter Brown and Henry Watson both did good service in the Indian battles which followed; and when the Indians were finally exterminated, they all went back to their old home on Green Lake, where they now live. They have one of the largest stock farms in the State and Leonora, though a happy wife and mother, clings to her beautiful revolving rifle, and yet occasionally uses it to keep herself in practice.

Power of Imagination.

A REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

My grandfather, a revolutionary soldier, was accustomed to relate the following among the incidents of his experience during the war:

It was during the famous Jersey campaign of 1777-8. Attached to the company to which he belonged was a private soldier, an inveterate fault-finder, sour, crabbed, perpetually disgruntled about something, but who, nevertheless, was never suspected of leaning toward the enemy, and had always done his duty as a good soldier of the Continental army.

On one occasion, a Lieutenant and a part of his company, including the subject of our story, were sent out on a scouting excursion, to watch the movements of a body of the enemy who were prowling in the vicinity. It was a very warm day, and the party, after a three hours' tramp, came in sight of the foe, who, being in greater numbers than was anticipated, compelled the Lieutenant and his men to use "the better part of valor" and prepare for a retreat.

On this "old Gouty," as he was called, lowered his musket, broke forth into a tirade against military duty in general and scouting parties in particular, and finished by declaring that he had done enough for one day, and was determined to remain where he was for the remainder of it. To the representation of his comrades that he would be captured by the enemy, he replied that such an event would be preferable to any farther exertion, and stay he would and abide the result.

After exhausting argument and entreaty, the Lieutenant informed him that rather than suffer him to be taken by the British and give them the information they would seek concerning our forces, if he persisted in his determination to remain, he must shoot him in order to secure the general safety. The reply was: "Shoot and be hanged; I shall stay where I am."

On this a hurried consultation was held by the officer with his men and it was resolved to experiment with him, and avoid, if possible, the sacrifice of his life. He was told to take a seat upon a log in the woods where they then were, and to avoid alarming the enemy by a general volley, a single soldier from behind was to send a bullet through his heart.

The announcement was received with a dogged resignation and an unaltered purpose. All being ready, the soldier detailed an executioner, at the word of command, fired a blank cartridge while by pre-arrangement a second simultaneously threw a small pebble smartly at the spot intended to be hit. The man fell and groaned, and the Lieutenant approached, expressed his opinion that the wound was mortal, and his sorrow that his duty compelled him to the measure, bade him adieu, and then led his party to the rear, where they concealed themselves to watch the result.

The martyr to stubbornness lay for some time, uttering an occasional groan varied with maledictions upon the service, his fate, the red-coats and his comrades. His wrath toward the latter seemed to be kindled by the bungling manner in which they had performed their duty, leaving him to a lingering death instead of dispatching him at once.

At length with a dolorous exertion, he raised himself on his elbow and looked over and beneath his shoulder, as though to determine the nearness of his exit by the quantity of blood that had issued from his wound. Apparently astonished at finding none, he next, with slow but seemingly less painful movements, commenced feeling behind his back for traces of the bullet hole. Unsatisfied with this, he raised himself to a sitting posture, and with much exertion took off his coat, and finding no performation, the truth of the trick flashed upon him at once, when, seeing some straglers of the enemy in the distance, he started up, seized his musket and ran, as none had ever seen him do before, toward the American lines. He arrived long in advance of the Lieutenant and his party, who had never occasion thereafter to censure his baffled subordinate.

Kate Stuart.

A Miss Lewis, of Massachusetts, we believe, has recently achieved great and merited distinction by rescuing some unfortunate person from a watery grave; and the papers have generally paid their homage to her heroic action. Nor is this all. Our Northern brethren, being of practical turn of mind, have made her the recipient of many substantial tokens of appreciation in the shape of greenbacks, and jewels of gold and jewels of silver, so that her heroic action has been rewarded by praise and presents.

This was all very well. She derserved both, and we give her our applause very heartily; but at the same time there is a maiden in North Carolina who disputes the palm with her. Who is she? You never heard her name. Of course not, for she happened to be born on the wrong side of the Potomac. We answer our own question, and say that the heroine of whom we speak, is Miss Kate Stuart, of Smithville.

The other day she rescued the daughter of Captain Hunter, of the steamer Fairbanks, from drowning, by plunging in boldly and bringing her to land at the peril of her own life, and we put the case on record that her noble action may not go altogether unremembered.

That she is thoroughly deserving our praise is shown by such facts as these, that when the yellow fever and small pox prevailed in epidemic form at Smithville, she devoted herself like a second Florence Nightingale to the work of nursing the sick, while, after the disaster at Fisher, she devoted every moment to the consolation of our dying and the care of our wounded soldiers. To show, in short, how entirely unselfish this heroic woman was, we quote the Raleigh *Sentinel* as our authority for the statement that when our prisoners were removed to the North she gave them the "last dollar she had in the world."—To such a woman the words of praise are nothing. She has a still, small voice in her own bosom which speaks to her in tones of approval which are sweeter than all the fine phrases which Humane Societies could utter, and she feels in her heart she has laid up treasure in heaven by her modest and unobtrusive imitation of that Master whose life she has taken as her guide. Let the name of Kate Stuart be numbered among those who have been ornaments to their sex and country!

Rattlesnakes.

In an article on reptiles by a writer who claims to have much experience on the subject in the West, he says, speaking of the rattlesnake: "I have lived at different times upon the prairies both east and West of the Mississippi, upon the wild and barren region which skirts near the "staked plains," and the more fertile though equally desolate looking expanse which is covered with sage brush up to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains. In all these places rattlesnakes were to be found, and sometimes in alarming numbers. On little sunlit knolls or rounded boulders, as many as twenty, or even more, might be seen in the space of a few square feet, coiled up asleep, basking in the sun, but each with his tail-rattle left out, free to move at the first alarm, and warn the intruder of his danger. The rattlesnake is not a vicious snake; that is to say will not bite wantonly, like the cobra or the copperhead. It is pre-eminently a sluggish reptile—almost as sluggish as the puff adder or the most beautiful but terrible coral snake. When disturbed it does not move off, but simply rattles its tail to warn those coming near; and if the intrusion is persisted in, as it often is, will simply crawl slowly away, rattling all the time as a kind of menace that it must not be followed. This in some prairies where the grass is less luxuriant, always leads to its destruction. Without the aid of its rattle its soft, beautiful velvet markings of black and yellow can always instantly be seen, and the reptile can be killed by a child with a switch. It cannot, however, be treated with the same indifference by the prairie hunter during the dark night, and where the grass is thick. Then, when the dry, rattle is heard ahead—a sound which I can compare to nothing better than to the rattle of peas in a tin box—an instant halt is called, and every one throws bits of stick, earth or stones in the direction of the sound, till the vermin is driven off and goes rattling away, when, of course the party gives his locality a wide berth, and decamp from it. The great danger of rattlesnakes is, in fact, their sluggishness.—They sleep so sound and are so inert, that they will remain till actually trodden upon without any warning rattle, and then as a matter of course, they bite instantly, for even the best tempered snake does not like the heel of a heavy prairie settler on his tail."

Why Pork Shrinks in the Pot.

An "Old Farmer" gives in *The Homestead*, the various notions on this question, and closes with his own views on the subject, which we condense below for our readers.

Store hogs kept low in flesh in summer and autumn, and then fully fed when shut up for fattening, will gain fast, appear to be doing well, and look well when dressed, but will weigh light, and *boiling* will prove the flesh to be *puffy*; the little cells of which the meat seems to be composed, are filled with gelatinous matter, which has not had time to become hard and firm—it is partly soluble in boiling water; hence pork *shrinks* in the pot. The same kind of pork results from feeding hogs on mostly animal food, as at slaughter houses, and from irregular feeding, or from killing sows when in heat.

To produce pork that will not shrink in the pot, the writer says he first has a good breed; they are never allowed to fall off in condition from the start they get with their mother's milk, and never know stint nor stunt while alive. Early in autumn he takes them up in high order, and begins to fatten them, increasing their rations of grain till they are *fat and ready to kill*.—Then he feeds them one week more, and makes due preparations for butchering, which is done early in the day by good handss. When thoroughly cooled, cuts up and salts down, (not allowing his pork to freeze,) using plenty of the best salt, and filling up the barrels with brine, and not with water, as some do. This method secures pork, white, firm, compact and almost as solid as marble, which when well cooked will be tender, juicy, melting and delicious, never shrinking in the pot.

Hymen in a Corn-Field.

A friend in Burke writes us that old Parson F. A. Dorsey, who lives near Gilbor Church in that county, and who attends to pretty nearly all the church work of that parish, such as splicing the single, baptising the babies, and burying the dead, was ploughing in his corn-field on the 19th ult., when he was stopped in one of the corn-rows by the approach of a couple who seemed to be in a great hurry about something. The pair turned out to be Mr. Jonathan M. Hines, aged fifty-nine years, and Miss Elizabeth Crawley, aged twenty, who intimated their desire to be married just as quick as our bucolic parson could do the delicate job.

"All right," said the parson, "I'll tie Dobbin to the fence, and then we'll go up to the house, and I'll do it up decently for you."

"No, no," replied the anxious swain, "we've no time to go to the house. You can say all you've got to say right here."

Accordingly the accommodating preacher called up a couple of lads, who were hoeing corn near by, to witness the hymenial scene, and proceeded to turn the loving twain into one, with all the solemnity of a bishop, concluding the ceremony with the remark: "That's all! now, go back to your hoes, boys,—come round here, Dobbin, and get up!—Good bye, folks."

We have heard of marriages being solemnized in many strange places, but this is the first time we ever heard of one in a corn-field.—*Asheville (N. C.) News.*

An Awkward Mistake.

A farmer who had bought a calf from a butcher, desired him to drive it to his farm and place it in his stable, which he accordingly did. Now it happened that very day that a man with a grinding organ and dancing bear, passing by that way, began their antics in front of the farm. After amusing the farmer's family for some time the organ man entered the farm-house and asked the farmer if he could give him a night's lodging. The farmer replied that he could give the man a lodging, but he was at a loss where to put the bear. After musing a little he determined to bring the calf inside the house for that night, and place the bear in the stable all night, which he did. Now, the butcher, expecting the calf would remain in the stable all night, resolved to steal it before morning; and the farmer and his guest were in the night awakened by a fearful yelling from the out-buildings.

Both got up, and taking a lantern entered the stable, when the farmer found, to his surprise, the butcher of whom he had bought the calf, in the grasp of the bear, which was hugging him tremendously, for he could not bite, being muzzled. The farmer instantly understood the state of the case and briefly mentioned the circumstances to the owner of Bruin, who, to punish the butcher for his theft, called out to the bear: "Hug him Tommy," which the bear did in real earnest, the butcher roaring most hideously the whole time.—After they thought he had suffered enough, they set him free, and the butcher slunk off glad to escape with his life; while the farmer and his guest returned to their beds.

TO PREVENT LAMP GLASSES BREAKING. To prevent lamp-glass breaking by sudden contact with heat, the best way is to cut or scratch the base of the glass with a glazier's diamond. Another method is to put the glasses into a saucepan of water and boil them. This seasons them.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

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The Eclipse.

Vast and limitless is the universe in which this our planet holds its designated place. To our feeble, finite sense, a proper conception of the immensity of creation must remain an impossibility. We see, and strive to master the great and innumerable and mysterious agencies at work around us upon the planet which we inhabit, and science has greatly aided the human mind in its explorations and researches into the mysteries of creation; but at best, we know comparatively little, "we see as through a glass darkly." Marvellous beyond our conception, are the works of the Almighty Architect of the universe. The wonderful revolutions of the stellar orbs, all moving in their regular and ordained orbits, since first the morning stars shouted in joy together, have from the earliest ages attracted attention, until in this, our day, those mysterious wonders which engaged the minds of interested observers of the olden time, have been solved, so that our very children can fully master what puzzled the philosophers and sages of a former period.

The whole of our population, but the juvenile portion especially, were interested spectators on Saturday last of one of those marvels of the triumph of science, the predicted eclipse. Pieces of smoked glass were in demand, and "star-gazing" received general sanction. We were hugely amused by the movements of a bevy of youngsters, who were very much interested in watching the progress of this truly grand and unusual sight, and whose faces bearing the marks of contact with their observing glasses, were obscured to an extent almost equal to that of the grand old luminary overhead. Even the brute creation seemed puzzled by the strange phenomenon. The fowls in the yard, old chanticleer leading the way, betook themselves to roost. We noticed the look of surprise of some half a dozen young pullets, that had sought their usual night's retreat on the horizontal trunk of a large grape vine, when the darkness was dispelled by the returning sun-light: *Stretching their necks hither and thither* in genuine wonderment, they finally leaped to the ground and recommenced their perambulations.

All levity aside, however, the eclipse was a grand sight, calculated to fill the mind with strange and peculiar sensations. The wierd stillness prevailing, and the pallor and gradual darkness which overspread and shrouded the fair face of nature, were peculiar indeed. One idea, and it was a strangely solemn one, impressed itself upon our mind: What, thought we, will be the condition of the millions, now gazing upon the grand spectacle to be witnessed in the Western sky, when the next similar wonder shall occur?

The eclipse commenced about 4.58 minutes, and became total about 5.56 minutes, local time. The appearance, when total, was magnificent, the sun being surrounded with a well defined ring of pale light known as the *carona*. The planet Venus and several smaller stars were visable.

☞ We were kindly invited by Mrs Kremer, to inspect the various articles of interest, forwarded by Miss A. Herman, now in Europe, in aid of the mission work of the church. There were beautiful specimens of wood-work sent from Jerusalem and the interesting localities of the Holy Land. Finely executed copies in miniature of some of those grand old paintings of world renown, by the hands of the great masters. Flowers in a remarkable state of preservation with their original tints unimpaired, gathered in the garden of Gethsemane and at other like hallowed points in Palestine. Besides these there are most ingeniously constructed boats with the Greenland owner clad in robes of skin, seated therein, armed with his harpoon, going forth in search of seals and fish, and an Esquimaux sleigh with the dogs attached, carved out of the bone of some animal, and very well executed indeed, by natives. There are likewise pictures made from the seeds of flowers and plants, which stagger credulity. We hope that something handsome may be realized from these, and other articles not yet come to hand, when exposed for sale.

The money received for these very rare curiosities will be expended for benevolent purposes, such as commend themselves to the patronage of all.

In the four months, ending June 20, there were 41 steam boiler explosions in the United States.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.—Very little interest was manifested in the township elections in this county. There was no excitement on election day, and everything passed off quietly and peaceably, a very small vote being polled, and party lines were not drawn, the object being to select men qualified for the offices, rather than to subserve party ends.

Election returns, as far as received, will be found below.

WINSTON TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—A. C. Fogle, 101; H. W. Fries, 97; John Masten, 68; T. T. Best, 67; Jacob Tise. 57; —— Kinnamon, 52; —— Bodenhamer, 46; Henry Holder, 42; Edw. Pfohl, 32. Others scattering.

Clerk.—Charles Brietz, 61; J. R Crist, 41; E. Ackerman, 11.

School Committee.—A. B. Gorrel, 69; Jno. D. Siewers, 56, A. F. Pfohl, 51.

Constable.—Edward Spaugh, 77; J. W. Masten, 35; Smith Sapp, 16.

MIDDLEFORK TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—J. P. Crews, 52; Wm. A. Lowry, 38; Robert Walker, 20.

Clerk.—J. W. Jones, 35; J. B. Bodenhamer, 30.

School Committee.—A. Crews, 63; E. Blum, 47; M. Westmoreland, 41.

Constable.—A. S. Walker, 63; William Morris, 35.

We have only the vote of the above two townships. Will publish the whole next week, if we can procure a copy.

BETHANIA TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates —O. J. Lehman, N. F. Sullivan.

Clerk.—E. G. Anderson.

School Committee.—Tandy Marshall, Fountain Flynt and J. L. Shore.

Constable.—J. T. Miller.

OLD RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—E. B. Fulk, T. J. Stauber.

Clerk.—G. J. Helsebeck.

School Committee.—A. C. Wall, L. Werner and J. L. Wolff.

Constable.—E. L. Reed.

OLDTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—N. C. Dawson, William Shouse.

Clerk.—P. L. Billeter.

School Committee.—C. H. Hauser, John A. Styres, and N. Pfaff.

Constable.—J. J. Petree.

VIENNA TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—Wm. Goslin, H. R. Lehman.

Clerk.—L. A. Goslin.

School Committee.—J. Lineback, A. E. Conrad and R. Y. Kirkman.

Constable.—P. T. Lehman.

BELEW'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—Joel Fultin, R. L. Linville.

Clerk.—P. W. Allen.

School Committee.—A. Fultin, J. E. Clayton, and Smith Linville.

Constable.—M. D. Lancaster.

SALEM CHAPEL TOWNSHIP.

Magistrate.—E. Perrill, T. M. Marshall.

Clerk.—T. N. Marshall.

School Committee.—Jackson Guthrie, E M. Marshall and W. F. Jones.

Coustable.—J. M. Marshall.

LEWISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—L. C. Laugenour, W. R. Griffith.

Clerk.—J. P. Binkley.

School Committee.—J. I. Cratt, Harper Blackburn and Josiah Wagoner.

Constable.—H. W. Werner.

SOUTHFORK TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—J. M. Stafford, Daniel Reich.

Clerk.—C. A. Hege.

School Committee.—Jesse Mock, Craven Jones and C. F. Burkhart.

Constable.—Jonas Spach.

BROADBAY TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—P. E. Light, Noah Hine.

Clerk.—F. D. L. Messer.

School Committee.—A. Stuart, J. F. Mendenhall and W. W. Phillips.

Coustable.—Wm. L. Sink.

ABBOTT'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—Eli Weavil, J. J. Robins.

Clerk.—Aquilla Teague.

School Committee.—E. B. Teague, Jun. Jacob Smith and L. P. Matthews.

Constable.—H. C. Hedgcock.

KERNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—Sol'n Teague, A. H. S. Beard.

Clerk.—W. G. Kerner.

School Committee.—A. D. Lindsay, Moses Hasten and Ashley Dwiggins.

Constable—W. A. Smith.

FINE POTATOES.—Mr. S. T. Mickey, of this place, presented us with the finest potatoes we have seen this season. They are of the Early Rose variety, of which he raised from 1½ pounds of seed, over a peck, or 16 pounds of potatoes.

Mr. Mickey has also been cultivating the Harrison potato, which he dug last week, and from one vine he counted 33 potatoes, and other vines produced from twenty to twenty-five. Mr. Mickey has also grown the Mercer, Goodrich and Peachblows, and his crop will measure over one hundred bushels.

SCOTCH SNUFF.—It will be seen that Messrs. Gail & Ax, from Baltimore, advertise their Superior Snuff in our columns. The article is highly recommended as superior to anything of the kind in market.

Messrs. E. A. Vogler and Patterson & Co., are the agents for the celebrated Scotch Snuff, in this place.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—The enterprising publisher of this popular Magazine is first in the field in announcing, among the inducements to subscribers for the coming year, the finest premium ever yet offered for a single subscription to any magazine in this or any other country. It consists of a copy, retailed at ten dollars, of Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's great picture of a "Picnic on the Fourth of July," the engraving of which artists were sent for, specially from Europe to complete.

Demorest's Monthly is in itself by far the most complete and attractive Magazine for ladies published in this country, and requires little extra inducement to persuade them to become subscribers. It is really a saving of money, however, to pay three dollaas and get in addition so valuable a premium—and Mr. Demorest will undoubtedly find his list doubled on the strength of it. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The August number of the CAROLINA FARMER is before us, with unusually interesting table of contents. The succes of this truly home enterprise has been so encouraging that the proprietor announces his intention of converting it into a Forty-column eight page Agricultural and Family Weekly at the close of the present volume (Nov. 1st,) giving twice as much agricultural matter per month as at present, besides a large quantity of choice family reading, and all the general news of the day. The subscription price will be only $2.00, making it one of the cheapest journals of its class in the country. Address orders to Wm. H. Bernard, Editor and Proprietor Wilmington, N. C.

The RECONSTRUCTED FARMER for August is on our table. This number, like its predecessors, is filled with plain common sense articles, treating upon various subjects connected with the farm, garden and and household. The excellence of this magazine consists in the practical character of its orignal and selected articles, its editors themselves being experienced and successful farmers. Address Thigpen & Dancy, Tarboro, N. C.

Peters' Musical Monthly for August is musical as usual, containing several pieces of new music, selected with discrimination from the large stock of J. L. Peters & Co. 198 Broadway New York. Besides the new sheet music, the number contains a list of music published by Peters & Co. and other musical houses. The price of the Monthly is $3.00 per year, 30 cents a single number.

The Census of 1870.

The New England Journals are indulging in gloomy forebodings as to the effect that the census of 1870 will have on the representation of the several States in Congress. It is believed that the unparrelled growth of the Western States in population will reduce the number of Congressmen from the old States, and therefore a system of representation compounded of two elements has been openly advocated. The Providence *Press*, in coming upon this subject, says: "The West is superior in numerical strength, and the East is far superior in financial importance. This fact will necessitate the consideration of the just basis of apportionment, that the section which contributes of its capital to promote the material growth of the country may not be compelled to be satisfied with a small minority in the House of Representatives, while the West, dependent at least in the early part of its history, upon the favor and patronage of the East, may not have a controlling voice in Congress, and so distribute the capital which they do not own as to enchance itself at the expense of the rest of the country." As the Constitution provides that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers of persons, no change can be effected without an amendment to that instrument.—*Dubuque Times.*

The Anti-Rent War in Albany County.

The troubles connected with the Van Rensselaer leases, in Albany and Columbia counties, Y. N. which have many years been a source of discontent among the lessees of that district, have lately broken out afresh. These leases have been in all points vindicated by the courts, yet forcible resistance to the collection has often been made. The latest instance of such resistance occurred near Albany week before last. The details are given in the *Troy Times.*

A writ of ejectment had been issued on the 20th ult., against Wm. Whitback, who lived 1½ miles from Albany near Greenbush. Deputy-Sheriff Griggs, of Rensselaer county, served the process, and placed in posession of the farm Col. W. S. Church, who, some years since, acquired the Van Rensselear title to this land. Colonel Church placed three men in posession. On the 24th Whitbeck returned with a party of some twenty-five men, and again took possession. Deputy-Sheriff Griggs, on the 26th, going to the farm with one man, found Whitebeck there with a dozen men, who ordered the sheriff to leave, threatening resistance. He then returned to this city and obtained a posse of nine men. One of them was a Deputy-Sheriff named Whitbeck, who ordered Whitbeck and his party off the premises. On this a disturbance arose, and pistols were used. Each party alleges that the other began the fray. Deputy-Sheriff Whitbeck received a very dangerous if not fatal wound. The fight became general, and as the officers of the law were unarmed they were repulsed; Sheriff Griggs received five shots in different parts of his body, from the effects of which he has since died. His fellow officer Whitbeck is expected to live. The men who resisted the officers of the law have not fled, and detectives sent to arrest them accepted their parole to appear for trial.

STATE NEWS.

SOME DIFFERENCE.—We learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court made an estimate that their decision in the late railroad cases would reduce the taxes to be paid, 27 cents from the gross amount.—But the Public Treasurer in his Circular issued to the sheriffs, states the deduction at only 8½ cents. This is a wide difference and might be well enough to inquire into.

We learn that some of our largest taxpayers will refuse to pay the Sheriff the taxes claimed, and will take the matter before the Courts.

We likewise learn, that in some of the adjoining counties, the County Commissioners have assessed the poll at *more* than $2 on the poll, for the reason that no regard is paid by the officers of the State government in apportioning the taxes, to that provision of the Constitution which regulates the property tax of three hundred dollars valuation to correspond with $2 on the poll.—*Statesville American.*

A FATAL CASUALTY.—We regret to learn that Mr. Matthew Barber, of this county, while employed at a threshing machine, received injuries from the effects of which, he died soon after. We have not been able to get fuller particulars up to this writing.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

A new Catholic Church was dedicated near Concord, Cabarrus County, on Sunday last, by Bishop Gibbons. It was dedicated to St. James the Apostle.

A SWINDLE.—A few weeks since, a certain Dr. D. T. Taylor came to S Mitchell's in Montford's Cove, reporting that he had had his horse stolen and was out of funds, remained there two or three weeks, ingratiated himself into the favor of Mr. Mitchell and others, and was getting into a good practice as a physician. Finally, he sold checks to the amount of $320 to Mr. M., bought a horse which he did not pay for, and left for parts unknown. The checks had been sent him doubtless by a confederate, and of course were protested.—Hand him round, and watch out for the clan, of whom there is doubtless a good number travelling around.

Rutherfordton Vindicator.

GUARDIANS.—We are indebted to the Wilmington *Star* for the following hints to guardians: "According to the present laws, guardians must renew their bonds every three years, and many, we learn, appear to have forgotten this fact.

Those whose yearly accounts are due had best call on the proper official at once, and thus secure costs.

GENERAL NEWS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—By the arrival of the Steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall Aug. 1, we are in receipt of late news from Central and South America. Rumors of a revolution in favor of Mosquera was current in Bogota, but no definite reports of movements were at hand. Peruvian advices referred principally to the solemn inauguration of the railroad to connect Pisco with Lima. Nicaragua letters set forth that the Government forces were constantly being increased, and that hopes of a speedy suppression of the rebellion were gaining strength every day.

Cuban mail news, just now at hand in Washington, reports the arrival of reinforcements for the revolutionists, and reproduces statements in regard to Spanish defeats in unimportant encounters. The town of Holguin was said to be in the hands of revolutionists, who contemplated making it their seat of government.

Affairs in Japan, according to the London *Morning Post*, are very much unsettled and the hostility to foreigners is so intense that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment is ordered to remain there for the present, for the protection of English residents.

Five thousand emigrants landed at New York in the month of July, making one hundred and sixty-eight thousand for the year thus far. This is thirty-five thousand more than were landed up to same time last year.

Information Wanted.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of my little son Willie Farcron, about 12 years old, large blue eyes, light auburn hair, some freckles on his face, who was decoyed from his home in April last, will oblige his distressed mother, Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, by addressing her at Atlanta, Ga.

New Issue of Ten-Dollar Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

In consequence of the spurious issue of the ten-dollar greenbacks or legal tender notes, Secretary Boutwell has concluded to have new issue of all denominations of greenbacks, from the one dollar to the one thousand dollar note. The plates for these notes are now being engraved at the bureau of engraving and printing. The designs are entirely new. No likeness of any living man will be placed on the notes. None of the former or present greenbacks were engraved or printed at the Treasury Department.

The engraving, however, of the new issues, the printing of the faces and the seals of all the denominations, will be performed in the printing and engraving bureau, while the backs will be printed in New York. Every possible caution will be taken to prevent frauds, including the taking of lead impressions for electrotype plates.

The value of skilled labor is aptly illustrated in the balance spring in a watch.—The finest watch springs are so light as to number 4,000 to the ounce, and that ounce is valued at $5,000.

The United States have a capacity of cotton production of 142,121,814 bales, which at existing prices in currency, would be worth $14,212,000,000—a sum which staggers the imagination.

On Sunday night the occupants of the tents at the camp meeting grounds at Cedar Grove, Narragansett Bay, were drugged with chloroform, and a large amount of money, watches and clothing was stolen.

On Saturday, a small boat upset near New York City. The family aboard, consisting of father, mother, two grown daughters and two prattling children were all drowned except the little ones, who could not tell their names.

Col. Fitzpatrick killed his wife in Edgefield, S. C., on Monday, and attended her funeral the succeeding Wednesday in the company and custody of a police officer.

THE TEXAS FLOOD.—Gen. Howard has received communications from Texas, regarding the recent flood. Fifteen thousand freedmen are bordering on starvation by the loss of houses, crops and employment. The rapid subsidence of the water during the heated term occasioned a great deal of sickness, and their situation is appalling. Many of them resort to robbery and indiscriminate plunder to sustain life, and the result is an increase of the bitterness of the feelings of the white population towards them.

Clothing made from a new kind of paper has been patented in England. The components of the material are said to be animal and vegetable substance never before used. When reduced to a pulp and bleached, the completed fabric is a sort of felt, of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength. It can be sewed with the needle as tightly as woven fabrics, and already table cloths, quilts, shoes and petticoats are in the market, all made from the new material.

The recent election in Tennessee, resulted in favor of Senter, moderate Republican, for Governor, by from forty to forty-five thousand majority. The Legislature will have a large majority of Conservatives and moderate Republicans.

The seats in Rebinson's Circus fell at Jamestown, Pa., on Friday last. Mrs. Henry Weaver was seriously injured by wrenching her spine. One of the managers deposited $2,000 as indemnity for the results of the accident.

The returns from Alabama shows that Buckley and Hays (radicals) have been elected to Congress from the second and Fourth districts, and Dox and Sherman (democrats) from the Fifth and Sixth districts. The First and Third districts are in doubt, but probably Buck (radical) is chosen in the First district.

A DOE WITH ANTLERS.—A correspondent of the *American Naturalist*, states that a doe was recently shot near Minneapolis, Minn., carrying a beautiful pair of antlers, [illegible] whether this is a new fact in natural history or not; to which the editors reply that they have never heard of a female deer assumed the character of a male before. But it is a well established fact, that female birds living to an old age often assume the plumage, and to a certain extent the habits of the male. In the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, at Salem, Mass., there is a pea hen, that in the spring before her death, changed her dull female for the bright plumage and full tail of the male.

PERSONAL.—The Hon Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, passed through this city, yesterday, on the way to Western Virginia, to examine the mineral lands in that section with a view to purchasing. We understand that he expressed the opinion, in conversation with several gentlemen here, that Virginia would pass the ordeal of Congress, and would be admitted into the Union early in the coming session. We learn further, that in his opinion the members of the Legislature will be permitted to take their seats without being required to take the Test Oath.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE EARTHQUAKES UNDER THE PACIFIC.—The earthquake waves of August last, were felt in a memorable way, at Samoa, (Navigator's Islands.) At Upon, one of the group, a wave from thirty to forty feet in height, burst upon the shore at 2 A. M., when the natives were all asleep. It came without warning, in calm weather, and the affrighted people awoke to find themselves floating with roofs of their houses and their household gear among the tree tops. Some were left lodged in the branches while others were carried on by the rush and plumped into a swamp behind the village. The alarm was great but the loss of life was small. The first wave was followed by a second nearly equal in magnitude, after which, from 9 to 11 A. M., the tide rose and fell eighteen times.

LATEST FROM JERUSALEM.—Recent accounts from Jerusalem speak of the rapid progress and important results of Lieutenant Warren's explorations in the sacred city. More than fifty shafts have been sunk, revealing archways, galleries, buried halls, reservoirs and water courses, thus getting glimpses of the city as it was. By one of these shafts the foundations of the walls of the Temple area have been found ninety feet below the present surface. On some of these ancient foundation stones numerous mysterious characters have been found, some engraved on the stone, others merely painted red, but the key to their meaning has yet to be hit upon. The exploration of the Birket Israil, or Pool of Bethesda, has revealed a vast vaulted reservoir nearly one hundred feet in depth.

MARRIED,

At the residence of P. Kerner, Esq., by the same, on the 2d ult., Mr. HENRY SAPP, JR. to Miss AMANDA STAFFORD, daughter of Mr. Henry Stafford—all of Forsyth.

Report of Horace Greeley on Virginia.

Horace Greeley, who has lately made a "run through Virginia," publishes the result of his observations. He speaks badly of the cultivation of the land, which he regards as naturally fruitful, but declares that he saw 10,000 acres that will not yield five bushels of corn per acre,—much of it not one sound ear to the acre, owing to bad treatment and poor tillage. He adds:

"Virginia is, to-day, the best timbered State in the Union. The plantation or farm system is to be credited with this good, in offset to its many evils. Men who owned 500 to 1,000 acres, left one, third to nine-tenths of it in timber from necessity."

In regard to mineral lands he speaks of three adjacent tracts, amounting to forty thousand acres of the richest iron ore, covering most of the western half of Giles and the eastern half of Bland county. Of this ore he declares that there were "millions of tons ready to be shoveled up and carted off like any seaside bank of pebbles." He adds:

"The ore is said to be pure, yielding 50 to 70 per cent. of metal of excellent quality. Our whole country might be provided with iron for a hundred years from this property, and leave enough to supply the whole world for ages thereafter. Of course there are more such properties on every side, though I did not visit them. Coal, said to be abundant and excellent, is also developed on this property and all around."

In regard to the attraction for immigrants, Mr. Greeley says:

"That some soreness should still be felt by those who were badly astonished as well as discomfited by the result of our late struggle, is inevitable; yet I think there are few localities where an immigrant from the North, unless he made himself conspicuously disagreeable, would be annoyed otherwise, than by being let alone. Even the natural distrust of and reserve toward strangers would soon give way if the settler obviously sought to make himself agreeable and useful. Hence it is no apprehension that any one need fear ill usage that leads me to reiterate my advice that those who, from the North, would make their homes in the South, should take their future neighbors along with them, for the ways of this people are so different from ours—their ways of thinking as well as acting—that we cannot at once become good neighbors. It were absurd to expect it. We could not cobble harness and work a farm with one poor worn out plow, as they will; we must have the blacksmith, the harness-maker, the wagon-maker at hand. We want more tools for fifty acres than suffice a Virginian with five hundred, and we could not live among unbridged mountain streams, which a day's rain swells to raging torrents, imprisoning each farmer on a narrow isthmus until the floods see fit to subside."

A Lost Child.

HIS REAPPEARANCE AFTER THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF SAVAGE LIFE.

[From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register July 28.]

Thirty-three years ago there lived at Lewiston, Logan county, a farmer by the name of Harris Hopkins, who had a child, a boy, between three and four years of ago. One day while the father was at work in a field some distance from the farm house, the boy started from the house across the fields to see his father. The last seen of the little fellow was when he left the house. Hundreds of people turned out to search for the lost child. The river was dragged, the woods searched, rewards offered, but all to no purpose. After days of weary and anxious search the little fellow was given up by the parents and sympathizing friends. The few Indians living in the neighborhood were friendly and peaceable, and no suspicion ever attached to them, and the affair was forgotton or only talked of as a mysterious disappearance. The Hopkins family at length left their old home and settled in Illinois, and up to ten days ago none of their old neighbors in Logan county had expected to see any member of the family again. The astonishment of the old settlers in and about the neighborhood can be conceived, when, week before last, a tall man browned by exposure to sun and storm, and speaking the broaken English of the half civilized Indians, made his appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a Cherokee Indian, wandering through that section, had enticed him from the field as he was going in search of his father and had carried him to the far West. The old chief had treated him as his own son, and having been taken away at so early an age the memory of his parents and former life had faded from his mind. For thirty odd years he lived as an Indian and supposed that he was the son of the old chief who had claimed to be his father. A few months since the chief, then high in rank in the Cherokee nation, and very advanced in age, found himself on his death bed. Shortly before he died he called his adopted son to his bedside and informed him who and what he was. As soon as the old chief was dead and buried, Hopkins came to Logan county in search of his parents, whom he found had moved to Campaign City Ill. He, however, remained last week at Lewiston to gratify the curiosity of the old settlers, who had aided in the search for him thirty-three years ago. His re-appearance has caused quite as much excitement in Logan county as did his sudden and mysterious disappearance a third of a century ago.

Another snake charmer, by foolishly exposing himself, has met a horrible fate. A young man named Joseph Wagner, living in Charlestown, West Virginia, professed to have the power of charming snakes.—Last Thursday, having captured a rattlesnake, he was giving some friends an exhibition of this power. After fondling the snake for a time in his arms, he threw it on the ground, and switched it until it writhed with rage. He then took the reptile up in his arms again, saying "are you mad? kiss me and make up," and he put its head in his mouth. The snake bit his tongue, and he died in about an hour afterwards. In fifteen minutes after being bitten his skin assumed the spotted color of the snake.

The Chinese.

THE LABOR QUESTION—ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The interest which now attaches to the peculiarities of Chinese laborers gives value to all reliable information on that subject. All the recent discussions of their fitness for southern fields seems to have taken their industry for granted, and therefore the points considered have been mainly what it would cost to get them here, and what to feed and clothe them when arrived. The experience in California, while it has created strong opposition on social grounds, has been believed to be favorable as touching their industry.

A writer in the *Evening Post* claims that the experience in California does not furnish an adequate criterion by which to judge of their usefulness in southern fields. He says they do very well there where they are within easy reach of their homes, and where they are governed by societies by which they are protected in case of sickness and want. But taken into the interior of the country, and bound down to work for a mere pittance, he says they would become lazy and burdensome. In California, when their time is out, they are nearly always within means, and if they cannot return home become an intolerable nuisance. He gives an account of the Sandwich Islands experience which is not without its lesson. He says:

"About 1852 Prince Graves brought two shiploads of Chinese coolies to the Sandwich Islands. They were, if my memory serves me, picked up at Stawtow, and were to receive two dollars and a half per month and a regularly stipulated amount of rice. In five years they were to be free. Mr. Graves, having previously entered into an arrangement with a number of planters on the islands, brought about four hundred coolies, and for their passages, including his own commission, he received $100 per head. From the first, these men stated that they had been deceived; that they had engaged but for one year, and that they were to have five dollars per month and a free passage home if they elected to return at the expiration of their period of service. They never worked willingly; they gambled all night, and consequently were incapable of working well the next day. They were great thieves and scamps generally. They never learned to speak English, but picked up a few words of the native language, and consequently made poor house servants. They took great offence if scolded; and if assaulted, would tie knives to long poles and attack their overseers. They seemed to have no fear of death. They filled the prisons and chain-gangs; and a number of them were hanged for murder.—*N. Y. Demovrat.*

Night to be turned into Day.

A NEW ILLUMINATOR.

The management of the Erie Railway is about to illuminate the whole of that road by a plan more novel than any other before dreamed of, even by the wildest visionary. From this city to Buffalo and Dunkirk, it is designed to make the line one unbroken line of light by the application of the electric light to each locomotive, and stationary lights at the ferries, in the Bergen tunnel, and at all the dangerous curves along the route. The arrangements for manufacturing the electric lamps are already completed by Mr. E. C. Morse, who has the matter in charge. Mr. Morse claims several discoveries and improvements in connection with the electric light, among which may be mentioned a self-sustaining battery, a device for making the carbon points, used to give the electric point, and an ingenious arrangement by which the electricity to run the lamps will be collected from the friction of the wheels as the train is in motion. Two lamps will be used for lighting Bergen tunnel, with one in the middle, as the tunnel is not straight but curves. Other lamps will also be stationed at each end of the Pavonia ferry, which will throw a broad belt of light across the North river every night, to guide the traveller safely to his home in the metropolis. These lights will, it is said, be so intense that on the darkest foggy night there will be no danger of collision on the water, any more than in the day time. Still more it is proposed to fill Twenty-third street every night with a flood of white light from the North river to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, so that travellers at the heart of the metropolis may at all times be reminded of the broad and happy way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Boarding Infants Out---New Discoveries in Infanticide.

For some time past the mortality among children of tender age has been enormous, the prevailing disease, cholera infantum. On the 20th inst., Kate Keid, aged 11 months, was certified by Dr. Cook, of East Fourth Street, to have died of this, malady, after three days' illness. Inquiry having been made by Mr. John Browne, Register Clerk of the Board of Health, it was found that the mother was employed as wet nurse in a private family, that the infant was placed at 278, Third Street, where it died, "to be cared for until adopted out," and that other children are kept there on the same terms. At Mr. Browne's request, Sanitary Inspector Lee was sent to ascertain how infants were farmed out from these premises, and he learned that a Mrs. Mougenor, occupying the rear basement, took infants to board. She had received five since the beginning of the summer, of which three had died and two had been returned to their mothers. In the doctor's judgment the woman had treated the infants ignorantly and carelessly, but without malicious intent. The food given them was milk, or milk and water, mixed with crackers or "zwieback," food that might kill a horse.—*New York Sun.*

A Pittsburg paper says that 3,500,000 tons of coal are annually shipped from New York, and the balance 5,000,000 tons is conveyed in sailing vessels to various ports on Long Island Sound and ports beyond. The production of coal in Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1867 was over 16,000,000 tons, and is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 tons, or fifteen per cent. per annum.

Plowing up Silver Coin---Five Thousand Dollars Found.

On Monday last we were shown, by Mr. Perry, of the house of Bright & Perry, five old Spanish dollars, and one half dollar, United States coin, which were found in the field of Mr. John Vann, of Webbers's Falls, Cherokee Nation. It appears that one day last week Mr. Vann was plowing in his field, and his plow struck something, and stopped his mule. Supposing it to be a root, he struck the mule with his lash, and it gave a sudden pull, when up came five old Spanish dollars. Mr. Vann went to the spot where the coin appeared, and on examination, found a keg full of the coin. The staves of the keg were rotten but the dollars were as sound as when coined at the old Spanish mint. On digging up the keg he found it contained five thousand dollars, all of old Spanish dollars of the date of about 1800, and American half dollars of old date. One keg must have been buried twenty years ago. Since the finding of the money the whole field has been dug up in search of hidden treasures.—*Ft. Smith Ark. Herald.*

WORLDS ON FIRE.

HUGE BLAZING ORBS OF FIRE FLYING THROUGH THE REALMS OF SPACE.

On the 12th of May, 1866, a great conflagration, infinitely larger than that of London or Moscow was announced. To use the expression of a distinguished astronomer, a world was found to be on fire.

A star, which till then had shone meekly and unobtrusively in the Corona Borealis, suddenly blazed up into a luminary of the second magnitude. In the course of three days from its discovery in this new character by Mr. Birmingham, at Tuam, it had declined to the third and even fourth order of brilliancy. In twelve days, dating from its first apparition in the Irish heavens, it had sunk to the eighth rank, and it went on waning until the 26th of June, when it ceased to be discernible, except through the medium of the telescope. This was a remarkable, though not unprecedented proceeding on the part of a star, but one singular circumstance in its behavior, was, that after the lapse of nearly two months, it began to blaze up again, though not with equal ardor, and after maintaining its glow for a few weeks and passing through sundry phases of color, it gradually paled its fires and returned to its former insignificance.

How many years had elapsed since this awful conflagration actually took place it would be presumptuous to guess, but it must be remembered that news from the heavens, though carried by the fleetest of messengers, light, reach us long after the event has transpired, and that the same celestial courier is still dropping the tidings at each station it reaches in space, until it sinks exhausted by the length of its flight. Now when this object was examined, as it was promptly and properly, by Professor Miller and Mr. Huggins, they found to their great wonder that it yielded two spectra—the one imposed upon the other, though obviously independent.—There was the prismatic ribbon, crossed by dark lines, which belongs to the sun and stars generally, but there was another in which four bright lines figured; this according to the cannons of interpretation previously mentioned, indicated that some luminous gas (or gases) was also pouring out its light from the surface of the orb.

Two of the lines spelled out hydrogen in the spectral language. What the other two signified did not then appear; but inasmuch as those four streaks were brighter than the rest of the spectrum, the source from which they came must obviously have been more intensely heated, than the underlying parts, or photosphere, from which the normal stellar light proceeded. And as the star had suddenly flamed up, was it not a natural supposition that it had become enwrapped in burning hydrogen, which, in consequence of some great convulsion had been liberated in prodigious quantities, and then, combining with other elements, had set this hapless world on fire? In such a fierce conflagration the combustible gas would soon be consumed, and the glow would, therefore, begin to decline, subject as in this case, to a second eruption, which occasioned the renewed outburst of light on the 20th of August.

By such a catastrophe it is not wholly impossible that our own globe may some time be ravaged, for if a word from the Almighty were to unloose for a few moments the bonds of affinity, which unite the elements of water—of the ocean on the land and the moisture in the air—a single spark would bring them together with a fury which would kindle the funeral pyre of the human race, and be fatal to the planet and all the works that are therein. It cannot but be a startling fact for us, that in yonder doomed and distant world we have, probably, seen in one day, a realization of the fearful picture sketched by Peter, "when the heavens (or atmosphere (being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat." And if we regard it, as the centre of a system, it is impossible to think without horror of the fate of the numerous globes around it when overwhelmed by this sudden deluge of light and caloric.

Riot at Mobile, Ala.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

MOBILE, ALA., August 6.—Last night a serious riot occurred in this city, beginning at an out-door radical meeting to celebrate the triumph of the radical candidate for this Congressional District.

The meeting was a large one, and all negroes except a few white leaders. During the whole of yesterday, rumors were in circulation that the negroes were very much excited, defiant and threatening, and meant to burn in effigy, Col. Mann, the democratic candidate for Congress. Several citizens called on the Mayor and some of the radical leaders and advised them that it would be better to postpone the meeting, for if the effigy was carried out, the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to resent the indignity by force. It was thought these representations had the desired effect, and there would be no meeting. At 8 o'clock, however, the tar barrels were lighted and the negroes began to flock in until they swelled into a crowd, with guns—most all with concealed weapons—pistols, knives and razors.

Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting except the inflammatory talk of the carpet-bag speakers till about 10 o'clock, when a jocose dispute between two citizens on a subject entirely foreign to politics attracted some attention, and in pressing up to see what it was about a white accidentally trod on the foot of a negro. Just as this altercation was settled, a pistol shot was heard, and this was the signal for a general firing.

The whole crowd dispersed immediately. The firing was continued as the crowd scattered, and in ten minutes a dead quiet reigned. There were not over one hundred white men at the meeting. Three negroes were killed outright, and four police officers wounded.

Along the outer boulevards of Paris, steam cars are now running without rails on McAdamized roads.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., August 13, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee. 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 wholesale, 2 25 retail.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 75 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 8 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 15 to 20 cents.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole. 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $1 25 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 85
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 40 a 50 cts per bush. Sheaf 15 to 20c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar. 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of Cape Fear,	34
" Charlotte,	10
" Clarendon,	3
" Commerce,	16
" Fayetteville,	12
" Lexington, (old,)	2
" " (new,)	2
" " payable at Graham,	25
" North Carolina,	40
" Roxboro',	55
" Thomasville,	20
" Wadesboro',	30
" Washington,	3
" Yanceyville,	3
" Wilmington,	38
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	38
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	34
" " " (new,)	34
Greensboro Mutual Insuranee Co.	7
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	40

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Salem, N. C., August 1st.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Polly Dolen, Miss Martha Knot, Miss Milly Marshal, Mrs. J. W. McKaughn, Mrs. Emly Payne, (col.), Miss M. J. Stultz, Miss Fannie Teague, Miss R. L. Williamson.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

N. A. Boyden, Conrad J. M. Cheatham, Joseph Crews, A. S. Charles, Hon. J. B. Cook, Rev. R. N. Crooks, George H. Flynt, Daniel Grubbs, Rev. Ervine E. Haylor, Messrs. Jordan & Overby, Edward Johnson, Wm. Lowman, Henry Livengood, Jonathan Miller, Thomas H. Murphy, William Reid, T. M. Stephens, David Tesh, Martin Westmoreland, W. C. Williard.

DIME AND HALF-DIME MUSIC,

comprising the most popular songs and instrumental pieces of the day.

The following list embraces some of the most popular pieces:

HALF-DIME SERIES:

Captain Jenks, Flying Trapeze,
Blue Eyes, Arm in Arm,
Beautiful Bells, Up in a Balloon.

DIME SERIES:

My Soul to God my Heart to Thee,
Anvil Chorus, Sleep Well, Sweet Angel,
Wedding March, Grand Duchess Waltz,
The Nun's Prayer, Carnival of Venice,
Indian March, Orphu Aux Enfrers Galop
etc., etc., etc.

For Sale at the BOOKSTORE.

NOVELS.

THE DESERTED WIFE, and a choice selection of New Novels, just received at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS.

Family Bibles,
Bible Dictionaries,
Life Scenes from the Four Gospels.

Moravian Hymns,
Methodist Hymns,
Baptist Hymns,
Christian Harmony,
Presbyterian Psalmodist,
At the BOOKSTORE.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S

CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED

SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it. Ask for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., E. A. Vogler, } Agents for Salem N. C.

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers' Agents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.

August 13, 1869—43-1y.

Photograph Albums.

Photograph Albums in great variety, embracing NEW STYLES at reasonable prices.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A new and elegant lot of Autograph Albums.

India Rubber solid Balls,
Indelible Pencils,
Pomade, Black and Brown,
At the BOOKSTORE.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.
for sale at BLUM'S

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100.

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.

July 9—5w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

July 30th, 1869. 1 m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, at Spring Term, 1869, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of George Spach, dec'd, on Saturday, the 28th day of August next, the valuable tract of Land on which the deceased resided, containing 177 acres more or less, about one half cleared, 12 acres of which is excellent meadow land, and about 40 acres of the woodlands are bottom, the other woods are good upland. It is in Forsyth County, adjoining J. M. Stafford, Alison Thomas and others, on both sides of South Fork Creek, well improved, good dwelling house and barn, and other necessary buildings. Well watered, excellent well and apple orchard; situated five miles south of Salem.

All persons wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to examine the premises for themselves. Persons wishing to see the lands will call on J. S. Spach, who lives near, or Simon Spach, who lives on the premises.

Terms, 12 months credit with bond and approved sureties. Sale to be at 1 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

July 28, 1869. 41-tds.

NORTH AND SOUTH LAND AGENCY.

BRANCH OFFICE SALEM, N. C.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR Lands, will do well to place them in the hands of this Agency for sale.

Farms, Mill Properties, Iron Works, Water Powers, and valuable property of all kinds, extensively advertised throughout the Northern and Eastern States.

HEGE BROTHERS, Agent.

Salem, July 30, 1869. 41-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20.000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY. I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates,

JOHN A VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1869. 41-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the tax payers of Forsyth County, that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county, their taxes for the year 1869:

At Sides' on Monday, August 23d, 1869.
At Hooksville School House, Tuesday, Aug. 24th.
At Old Town, on Wednesday, Aug. 25th,
At Brookstown, on Thursday, Aug. 26th
At Blackburn's School House, Friday, Aug. 27.
At Christian Sides,' on Saturday, Aug. 28th.
At Widow Sarah Clinard's, Jr., Monday, Aug. 30
At Henley Old Place, on Tuesday, Aug. 31st.
At V. W. Perry's, on Wednesday Sep. 1st
At Crim's ✕ Roads, on Thursday, Sep 2
At Hardin Haizlips', on Friday Sep 3
At Branson Beeson's, on Saturday Sep 4
At Salem, on Thursday Sep 9
At Winston, Friday and Saturday, Sep. 10th and 11th

When and where it is hoped that all will attend and pay their taxes, as I am compelled to have them.

I hold the tax book, furnished by the Clerk to the Court of Commissioners, ready for inspection.

All persons are requested to furnish me with a list of any one that has failed to list as the law requires.

The taxes are 35 cents for State, and 25 cts. for the county on the $100 valuation. Special tax is 42 7-12 on the $100. Poll, $1,05 State, 75 cts. county:—In all, on the Poll, $1,80, and $1,02 7-12 on the $100 valuation.

July 20th, 1869. M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE, " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD, " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS. The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest,)

At BLUM'S:

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ver offered to the public in this place.

sale by L. V. BLUM.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls, Perfumery,
Threads, Soaps,
Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (Shelly Bro. & Co.,)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENTS FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo, Spices
Madder, Dye-Stuffs.
Soda, Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,

One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

AT REASONABLE RATES

At the BOOKSTORE,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Cap, Letter, Note, Billett,
plain and fancy.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about that marvellous book, "THE GATES AJAR."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

For sale at BLUM'S.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book: Price $2.75.
Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 50.
Wearing the Gray, (60th Vol.) $1 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $3 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and, Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION! We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff. (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22– m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
BLUM'S.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

PAPER WINDOW SHADES
AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE.

DAMAR VARNISH
At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
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